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THE CANADIAN  
Biographical Dictionary

AND

PORTRAIT GALLERY

OF

EMINENT AND SELF-MADE MEN.

QUEBEC AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES VOLUME.



Chicago, New York and Toronto:  
AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.  
H. C. COOPER, JR., & CO., PROPRIETORS.  
1881.

HUNTER, ROSE & CO., PRINTERS, TORONTO.



*Pilot*, published in the English language. During the Fenian raid he was a captain in one of the volunteer corps, the "Chasseurs Canadiens," and was in active service at St. John's, Pigeon Hill, and St. Armand.

In religious belief Mr. Taillon is a Roman Catholic, and his political views are strongly Conservative.

Mr. Taillon married on the 12th of January, 1871, Miss Josephine Verchères Boucher de Boucherville, of Boucherville, P. Q., eldest daughter of P. V de Boucherville, M. D., of Beauharnois. His family consists of two daughters, Josephine and Emma, and two sons, Alphonse and Boucherville.

Mr. Taillon's banking business is prospering, a continued increase being perceptible, which illustrates the fact that in deciding to manage the business as a private banker, he did not over estimate his ability to conduct it successfully. His character as a thorough man of business and of the highest capacity and probity is undoubted.

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THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON LEACH, M.A.; D.C.L., LL.D.,  
MONTREAL.

WILLIAM TURNBULL LEACH is a native of Berwick-on-Tweed, born 2nd March, 1805, being the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Turnbull) Leach. He was educated partly at Berwick, partly at Stirling, Scotland; entered the university of Edinburgh in 1823; graduated for M.A. in 1827, and the year after commenced the divinity course, which then extended over three years in addition. During the period of his college life and before, he was indebted to the kindness and liberality of a maternal uncle, William Turnbull, Esq., of Forthbank, near Stirling. He was licensed a minister of the Church of Scotland by the Presbytery of Stirling in 1831, and soon afterwards came to Canada under the auspices of the Glasgow Church Society. In 1834 was elected minister of St. Andrew's church, Toronto, and during his ministry there, had no inferior share in the proceedings that led to the founding of Queen's college, Kingston. Some seven years afterward, he resigned that church in Toronto, and received Holy Orders from the Bishop of Quebec, Dr. Mountain, and by him was licensed to the incumbency of St. George's church, Montreal, then newly erected, which incumbency he held for nearly twenty years, when he resigned it. For a few years he held the rectory of Lachine. During this period, he was made honorary canon of Christ church cathedral, by the Metropolitan Bishop Fulford, in 1854, and his domestic chaplain and archdeacon of the cathedral in 1865.

On the advice and request of Bishop Mountain, then one of the members of the "Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning," he accepted the professorship of classical litera-

ture in the university of McGill college, in 1845, an appointment which, with that of vice-principal, subsequently received the formal sanction of the Crown. For several years he held the professorship of logic and moral philosophy, and in course of time, when the vastly-increased work of the college necessitated proportional arrangements in the faculty of arts, he was appointed by the governors of the university to the professorship of English literature, resigning that of logic and moral philosophy, as previously he had resigned that of classical literature. For many years he has been vice-principal of the university of McGill college and dean of the faculty of arts.

Professor Leach has surviving, his son, David S. Leach, advocate, Montreal, and Jessie, wife of Thomas F G. Howell, London, England, by his first wife, Jessie Skirving, daughter of David Skirving, Esq., East Lothian, Scotland, and Milda, by his wife, Louisa, daughter of Francis Dominic Guilt. His second wife was Eliza Easton, daughter of the Rev. Robert Easton, minister of St. Paul's Church, Montreal. She died in 1868.

An old friend of Dr. Leach thus speaks of him :

The Rev. Doctor is a deeply read classical scholar, and was formerly professor of classics in McGill college. But his studies have not been confined to Latin and Greek authors only. They have extended over a very broad field ; and there are few who can excel him in wide range of reading and acquaintance with English literature, of which subject he is the present professor in McGill. As a logician and metaphysician, he has exhibited all the essentials that characterise the deep thinker and sound reasoner. His occasional writings are all marked with ability of the very highest order, and cannot be read without the conviction that they are the productions of a superior intellect, one, also, that has been cultivated in the highest degree. As former first minister of St. George's church, Montreal, he became widely known as a theologian of extensive reading and deep learning, and as a liberal-minded, pious man, earned for himself the unqualified esteem of even those who differed most with him in religious convictions. ' Jew and Gentile ' alike, Dr. Leach has been a most industrious, and for a long period unrequited, laborer in the cause of education, literature and science, and in the earliest and most gloomy days of McGill university worked with a zealous devotion in its behalf above all praise.

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## REV. GAVIN LANG, M.A.,

MONTREAL.

THE subject of this biographical notice is a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, dating his birth at the manse of Glasford, on the 21st of July, 1835. He is a son of Rev. Gavin Lang, for nearly half a century minister of the parish of Glasford, Lanarkshire, and has two brothers in the ministry of the church of Scotland, viz., Rev. Dr. J. Marshall Lang, who succeeded Dr. Norman Macleod in the barony parish of Glasgow, and Rev. James P. Lang, minister of the east parish, Stirling, Scotland. The mother of our subject was Anna Robertson Marshall, daughter of John Marshall, Esq., of Nielsland, Lanarkshire, the head of an old and most respectable family in that Scottish county.



Our subject received his literary and theological education at the university of Glasgow ; was licensed to preach in 1864, and, after being assistant for some months to the Rev. Dr. J. R. Macduff, of Sandyford parish, Glasgow, whose numerous and popular religious books are known all the world over, was ordained, in 1865, minister of the parish of Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, where he labored with great acceptance for five years, and on the death of his father, in 1869, was translated to the parish of Glasford—a rare occurrence for a son to immediately succeed his father in the same and his own native parish.

In 1870, on the death of the Rev. Alexander Mathieson, D.D., who had been for more than forty years the minister, and much respected, Mr. Lang was offered and accepted the pastorate of St. Andrew's church, Montreal, and is now in his eleventh year as a minister in this city. St. Andrew's is one of the oldest Protestant churches in Canada, and has always held its connection sacredly with the church of Scotland. It is also the wealthiest, and probably the most influential, church in the Dominion, numbering among its members such men as Sir Hugh Allan, Dr. G. W. Campbell, Hon. Judge Cross, Joseph Hickson, Esq., of the Grand Trunk railway, Robert Esdaile, Esq., president of the Board of Trade, and many others of like prominent position. The first Sunday that His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, Gov.-General of Canada, worshipped in Canada, he attended St. Andrew's church, he being a member of the church of Scotland ; and the sermon which Mr. Lang preached on that occasion was published by special request.

The church building was erected many years ago, and cost about \$100,000. It would now cost much more to build such an elegant and substantial stone structure, it being modeled after the Salisbury cathedral, England, and having one of the most exquisitely proportioned spires of any church in the Dominion. From its magnificent situation, standing as it does on the slope of the beautiful Beaver Hall hill, and its purely ecclesiastical style of architecture, it is often called the Scottish cathedral of Montreal, in contradistinction to the churches known as the French and English cathedrals.

St. Andrew's has a flourishing mission church at the east end of the city, and supports a missionary who labours there all the year round. Our subject has the oversight of this interesting work, in addition to other arduous duties. He is also honorary secretary, and has been since its formation, of the Dominion evangelical alliance—an office entailing considerable labor and attention in connection with the different Canadian branches, and the arrangements for the yearly week of prayer services. Although an ardent Scottish churchman, Mr. Lang is so eminently catholic as to take part in what concerns christian life and work of all churches. He was acknowledged by all to be the chief promoter and moving spirit of the first and only evangelical alliance conference in Canada, that held in Montreal, in October, 1874.

As a preacher he is solemn, earnest and practical, seeking the spiritual good of his hearers rather than to dazzle them with flourishes of rhetoric. His sermons, never long, are always cal-

culated to elevate the mind and impress the heart, and to make his hearers better and happier. He is also a man of good presence and fixed principles, and a firm believer in the ecclesiastical polity and doctrines of the church of Scotland. This was seen in the firm stand which he and his church took in relation to what is called "the union" of the Presbyterian churches of Canada in the year 1875. Believing as he did that a union of spirit rather than of the ecclesiastical letter was better, he refused to join the said union. Although a man of the most catholic and loving spirit, he was determined to stand by the minority, believing them to be in the right, and he has had to do that at some cost. But all men honor him and believe he is actuated by the purest motives and from the most profound conviction that he is right.

He is a busy Sunday school worker, and their east end mission, with its Sunday school, is one of the best and most successful in the city. His manner and bearing are such as we could only expect from one who had been trained and brought up in a refined Christian home.

On the 13th of June, 1865, Mr. Lang married Frances Mary Corbet, daughter of James Corbet, late of the Hon. East India company's service, and proprietor of the valuable estate of Bieldside, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, not far from the royal castle of Balmoral, and they have seven children.

CHEVALIER CHAS. P. F. BAILLAIRGE, M.S.,  
QUEBEC.

THE subject of this sketch, who is a Chevalier of the Order of St. Sauveur de Monte Reale, Italy, was born in September, 1827, and for the past thirty-three years has been practising his profession as an engineer, architect and surveyor, in the city of Quebec. Since 1856 he has been a member of the Board of Examiners of Land Surveyors for the province, and since 1875 its chairman; he is an honorary member of the Society for the Generalization of Education in France; and has been the recipient of thirteen medals of honour and of seventeen diplomas, &c., from learned societies and public bodies in France, Belgium, Italy, Russia, Japan, &c. Mr. Baillaigé's father, who died in 1865, at the age of 68, was born in Quebec, and for over thirty years was road surveyor of that city. His mother, Charlotte Janverin Horsley, who is still living, was born in the Isle of Wight, England, and was a daughter of Lieutenant Horsley, R.N. His grandfather on the paternal side, P. Florent Baillaigé, is of French descent, and was connected, now nearly a century ago, with the restoration of the Basilica, Quebec. The wife of the latter was Mlle. Cureux de St. Germain, also of French descent.

Our subject married, in 1845, Euphémie, daughter of Mr. John Duval, and step-daughter of the Hon. John Duval, for many years Chief Justice of Lower Canada, by whom he had eleven children, four of whom only survive. His wife dying in February, 1878, he, in April of the







following year, married Anne, eldest daughter of Captain Benjamin Wilson, of the English navy, by whom he has one son.

Mr. Baillairgé was educated at the Seminary of Quebec, but, finding the curriculum of studies too lengthy, he left that institution some time before the termination of the full course of ten years, and entered into a joint apprenticeship as architect, engineer and surveyor. During this apprenticeship he devoted himself to mathematical and natural science studies, and received diplomas for his proficiency in 1848, at the age of 21. At that period he entered upon his profession, and for the last fourteen years has filled the post of city engineer of Quebec, is manager of its water works, and since 1875 has been engineer, on the part of the city, in and over the North Shore, Piles and Lake St. John Railways.

Mr. Baillairgé has held successive commissions in the militia, as ensign, lieutenant, and captain; and in 1860, and for several years thereafter, was hydrographic surveyor to the Quebec Board of Harbour Commissioners. In 1861, he was elected vice-president of the Association of Architects and Civil Engineers of Canada. In 1858, he was elected, and again in 1861 unanimously re-elected, to represent the St. Louis ward in the City Council, Quebec. In 1863, he was called for two years to Ottawa, to act as joint architect of the Parliament and Departmental buildings, then in course of erection. Interests of considerable magnitude were then at stake between the Government and the contractors, claims amounting to nearly half a million of money having to be adjusted. In connection with his employment by the Government, Mr. Baillairgé found, that to continue his services he must be a party to some sacrifice of principle, which, rather than consent to, he was indiscreet enough to tell the authorities of the time. This excess of virtue was too moral for the appointing power and more than it was disposed to brook in an employee of the Government. The difficulty was, therefore, got over by giving Mr. Baillairgé his *feuille de route*, a compliment to his integrity of which he has ever since been justly proud. He shortly afterwards returned to Quebec.

During his professional career, Mr. Baillairgé designed and erected numerous private residences in and around Quebec, as well as many public buildings, including the Asylum and the Church of the Sisters of Charity, the Laval University building, the new gaol, the music hall, several churches, both in the city and in the adjoining parishes, that of Ste. Marie Beauce being much admired on account of the beauty and regularity of its interior. The "Monument des Braves de 1760" was erected in 1860, on the St. Foy road, after a design by him and under his superintendence. The Government, the judges, the clergy and others have often availed themselves of his services in arbitration on knotty questions of technology, disputed boundaries, builders' claims, surveys and reports on various subjects.

In 1872, Mr. Baillairgé suggested, and in 1878 designed and carried out what is now known as the Dufferin Terrace, Quebec, a structure some 1,500 feet in length, overlooking the St. Lawrence from a height of 182 feet, and built along the face of the cliff under the Citadel. This

terrace was inaugurated in 1878 by their Excellencies the Marquis of Lorne and H.R.H. the Princess Louise, who pronounced it a splendid achievement.

In 1873, Mr. Baillairgé designed and built the aqueduct bridge over the river St. Charles, the peculiarity about which being that the structure forms an arch as does the aqueduct pipe it encloses, whereby, in case of the destruction of the surrounding wood-work by fire, the pipe being self-supporting, the city may not be deprived of water while re-constructing the frost-protecting tunnel enclosure.

At the age of seventeen, the subject of our sketch built a double-cylindred steam carriage for traffic on ordinary roads.

From 1848 to 1865 he delivered a series of lectures, in the old Parliament buildings and elsewhere, on astronomy, light, steam and the steam engine, pneumatics, acoustics, geometry, the atmosphere, and other kindred subjects, under the patronage of the Canadian and other Institutes; and in 1872, in the rooms of the Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, under the auspices of that Institution, he delivered an exhaustive lecture on geometry, mensuration, and the stereometrical (a mode of cubing all solids by one and the same rule, thus reducing the study and labour of a year to that of a day or an hour), which he had then but recently invented, and for which he was made honorary member of several learned societies, and received the numerous medals and diplomas already alluded to.

The following letter from the Ministry of Public Instruction, Russia, is worthy of insertion as explanatory of the advantages of the stereometrical:

MINISTÈRE DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE,  
Saint-Petersburg, le  $\frac{14}{20}$  février 1877.

No. 1823.

A. M. BAILLAIRGÉ,

*Architecte à Québec,*

MONSIEUR,—Le comité scientifique du ministère de l'Instruction Publique, (de Russie), reconnaissant l'incontestable utilité de votre "Tableau Stéréométrique" pour l'enseignement de la géométrie en général, de même que pour son application pratique à d'autres sciences, éprouve un plaisir tout particulier à joindre aux suffrages des savants de l'Europe et de l'Amérique sa complète approbation, en vous informant que le susdit tableau, avec toutes ses applications, sera recommandé aux écoles primaires et moyennes, pour en compléter les cabinets et les collections mathématiques, et inscrit dans les catalogues des ouvrages approuvés par le ministère de l'Instruction Publique.

On fera, en outre, des dispositions pour faire venir de l'Amérique à Saint-Petersburg quelques exemplaires de vos ouvrages et de vos éditions, et vous êtes prié instamment, monsieur, d'avoir la bonté d'informer le comité s'il n'existe pas quelque part en Europe, un dépôt de vos ouvrages mathématiques.

Agréez, monsieur, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

Le chef du département au ministère de l'Instruction Publique.

E. DE BRADKER.

And the Quebec *Mercury*, of the 10th July, 1878, has the following in relation to a second letter from the same source:

It will be remembered that in February, 1877, Mr. Baillairgé received an official letter from the Minister of Public Instruction, of St. Petersburg, Russia, informing him that his new system of mensuration had been adopted in all the primary and medium schools of that vast empire. After a lapse of eighteen months, the sys-

tem having been found to work well, Mr. Baillairgé has received an additional testimonial from the same source, informing him that the system is to be applied in all the polytechnic schools of the Russian empire."

Mr. Baillairgé has, since that time, given occasional lectures in both languages on industrial art and design, and on other interesting and instructive topics, and is now engaged on a dictionary or dictionaries of the consonances of both the French and English languages.

In 1866, he wrote his treatise on geometry and trigonometry, plane and spherical, with mathematical tables—a volume of some 900 pages octavo, and has since edited several works and pamphlets on like subjects.

In his work on geometry, which, by the way, is written in the French language, Mr. Baillairgé has, by a process explained in the preface, reduced to fully half their number the two hundred and odd propositions of the first six books of Euclid, while deducing and retaining all the results arrived at by the great geometer.

Mr. Baillairgé, moreover, shows the practical use and adaptation of problems and theorems, which might otherwise appear to be of doubtful utility, as of the ratio between the tangent, whole secant and part of the secant without the circle, in the laying out of railroad and other curves running through given points, and numerous other examples. His treatment of spherics and of the affections of the sides and angles is, in many respects, novel, and more easy of apprehension by the general student.

In a note at foot of page 330, Mr. Baillairgé shows the fallacy of Thorpe's pretended solution of the trisection of an angle, at which the poor man had laboured for thirty-four years, and takes the then Government to task for granting Mr. Thorpe a patent for his discovery.

In February, 1874, he visited Europe, and it was on the 15th of March of that year that he received his first laurels at the "Grand Conservatoire National des Arts et Metiers," Paris.

Mr. Baillairgé lately issued a report on the defects in the mode of building in this province, and recommended the establishment of a Polytechnic School for the Province of Quebec, which is now shortly about to be opened in the provincial capital under Government patronage. It is due to the praiseworthy efforts of the Rev. Brother Alphraates, superior of the order of Christian Brothers, and of which institution Mr. Baillairgé, it is understood, is to be professor of technology and engineering.

Some of Mr. Baillairgé's annual reports on civic affairs are very interesting and instructive; that of 1878, on "the municipal situation," is particularly worthy of perusal. His report of 1872 was more especially sought after by almost every city engineer in the Canadas and United States, on account of the varied information it conveyed. It may also be remembered, as illustrative of the versatility of his talent and of his humoristic turn of mind, that a comedy, "Le Diable Devenu Cuisinier," written by him in the French language, was, in 1873, played in the "Music Hall," and again in the "Salle Jacques Cartier," Quebec, by the Maugard Company, then in the city, to the great merriment of all present.



Nor will the members of "Le Club des 21," composed as it is of the *littérati*, scientists and artists of Quebec, under the presidency of the Count de Premio Réal, Consul-General of Spain for Canada, soon forget how, in March, 1879, Mr. Baillairgé, in a paper read at one of the sittings of the Club, around a well-spread board, successively portrayed and hit off the peculiarities of each and every member of the club, and of the count himself, while at the same time doing full justice to the abilities of all.

Mr. Baillairgé is a close and industrious worker, devoting some fourteen hours out of the twenty-four to his professional callings, and again robbing the night for the time to pursue his literary and scientific pursuits.

In politics, if he may be said to have any, he is inclined to Liberalism, but he is of too independent a character to be tied to a party, preferring to treat each question on its merits, irrespective of its promoters.

The subject of this sketch is brother to G. F. Baillairgé, Deputy Minister of Public Works of the Dominion, and grand nephew to François Baillairgé, an eminent painter and sculptor "de l'Académie Royale de Peinture et Sculpture, France," who carved some of the statues in the Basilica, and whose studio in St. Louis Street (the quaint old one story building, now Driscoll's livery stables) was at that time so often visited by Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, during his sojourn in Quebec.

A portrait of Mr. Baillairgé, but which, however, does not do him justice, accompanied by a brief biographical notice, appeared in *L'Opinion Publique* of the 25th April, 1878. The *Rivista Universale*, of Italy, also published his portrait and a biographical sketch of Mr. Baillairgé's career, in February of 1878.

## WILLIAM E. SCOTT, M.D.,

MONTREAL.

WILLIAM EDWARD SCOTT, professor of anatomy in McGill university, and one of the oldest medical practitioners in Montreal, is a son of John and Caroline (Neate) Scott, and was born in London, England, on the 9th of October, 1822. He came to Canada, with his parents, in the autumn of 1831, and has been a resident of Montreal for nearly fifty years. He received his literary education in London and this city; at a suitable age entered the medical department of McGill university, and was graduated and admitted to practice in the spring of 1842.

In 1845 Dr. Scott was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in McGill, and a few years later was appointed professor of medical jurisprudence and clinical surgery. For a quarter of a



that riding. He is a Conservative, strongly advocating protection to home industries, and hence much pleased with the revision of the tariff, which took place at the first session of the fourth Parliament in February, 1879.

Mr. Gault is a member of the Church of England; was warden of Christ Church for several years, and has been a delegate from Christ Church to the Diocesan Synod of Montreal. His character has always stood far above reproach.

In May, 1854, Mr. Gault was joined in marriage at Montreal, with Miss Elizabeth J. Bourne, only daughter of George Bourne, and they have eleven children living, and have lost five.

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## MARIE EMERY GERVAIS, M.D.,

### THREE RIVERS.

ONE of the eminent and rising men as a medical practitioner in Three Rivers is the gentleman that heads this sketch. Descended from an old French family, who in the early part of the present century migrated from France and settled in the now enterprising and prosperous little city on the banks of the St. Lawrence, Dr. Gervais has most deservedly won for himself the good will of the whole community in that neighborhood. He was born in Three Rivers on the 13th of December, 1845, and is the son of Louis Emery Gervais, Esq., a merchant of good repute of that city and a highly esteemed citizen who was town councilor there for over twenty years; his mother was a Miss Julie Huart, of Point Levis, whose father was an agriculturist and much respected. The doctor was educated at the college, Three Rivers, and afterwards studied medicine at the Victoria college, Montreal, finally completing them at the affiliated institution at Cobourg, Ont., from which latter he obtained his diploma and graduated as M.D.; he has been a city councillor for some few years and was again returned by acclamation in July, 1881. Since he passed his final examination, he has been at practice in the place of his birth, where he enjoys a more than ordinary amount of confidence amongst his numerous and vastly increasing number of patients from his kind and careful attention to all who come under his care in his humane profession; he is also a member of the medical board of the Province of Quebec, to which office he was elected for three years in July, 1880.

In his native city he enjoys the friendship and esteem of all, and in fact wherever he becomes known he is one of those gentlemen—of the Lord Dufferin type—who knows so well how to make friends and never foster an unkind regard, that his name is legion. The Gervais family are and have been all known as long lived ones, his father, who is now 60 years of age, and his mother 57 years, are both still alive.

On the 6th of August, 1870, he married Miss Marie Madelaine Etuchienne Normand, daughter of the late Edward Normand, Esq., Three Rivers, by which alliance there has been

issue five children, all of whom survive. The Normand family formerly were and now are well known in Three Rivers for their many estimable and philanthropic characteristics, and the doctor would appear to have inherited by his alliance with the family all these traits.

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## LIEUT.-COLONEL ELGEAR LA MONTAGNE,

QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ELGEAR LA MONTAGNE, is the son of Michael, and grand son of Xavier La Montagne. The latter came to this country from France, in 1817, and settled in St. Gervais, county of Bellechasse. Colonel La Montagne was born in the city of Quebec, on 28th June, 1831, where his father, who was a much respected citizen, had resided for some years. His mother, Elevnor Hardy de Chatillon, was a daughter of Hyacinthe de Chatillon, who settled in Canada about the same time as the La Montagnes and took up their residence at Cap Santé, county of Portneuf. Colonel Montagne was educated in the seminary of Quebec, and was appointed to the militia of Canada as a lieutenant in the Quebec field battery, on the 31st August, 1855. He was promoted to captain in command of the Quebec field battery in July, 1858, and retaining this post for seventeen years, was promoted to the rank of major in July, 1862, subsequently being gazetted Brigade Major with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in 1866. He has on several occasions been sent with troops to the Red River and in every instance his services have elicited considerable praises from his immediate superiors. Colonel La Montagne at present holds the appointment of Brigade Major of the 7th military district, and is the oldest commissioned officer in the volunteer militia,\* and retains for himself an universal popularity with his brother officers, not only in the arm of the service under which he has been so closely attached for so many years, but also with the other branches as being a thoroughly practical artillerist, as well as one of the most efficient officers in the whole Dominion.

He married on the 12th October, 1880 Mary (Minnie) Lee, daughter of T. C. Lee, Esq., the well-known shipbuilder of Quebec.

\*Act of 1855.

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NOVA SCOTIA.

## HON. ADAMS GEORGE ARCHIBALD, Q.C., C.M.G., P.C.,

*HALIFAX, N.S.*

IN 1762, four brothers of the name of Archibald, settled at Truro, County of Colchester, N. S., all of whom married and had families, two or three of them quite large. From these four brothers, who became grantees of land in Truro and that vicinity, have sprung most, if not all, the families of that name now scattered over this Province and other Provinces of the Dominion; and representatives of them have honored the several liberal professions, and filled nearly every position of great trust and responsibility in the Legislature and Government of Nova Scotia.

The subject of this sketch, Lieut-Governor of Nova Scotia, is a great-grandson of Samuel Archibald, one of the four brothers already referred to, grandson of James Archibald, at one time Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Nova Scotia, and son of Samuel Archibald, Esq., his birth being dated at Truro on the 18th of May, 1814. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Archibald, first coroner of the district of Colchester, and represented that county in Parliament for years.

He was educated at the Pictou academy, under the late Dr. McCulloch, who had the training of many other young men who have held or are now holding various high positions. He read law at Halifax with William Sutherland, late Recorder of that city; was called to the bar of Prince Edward Island in 1838, and to that of Nova Scotia in 1839, and practised for many years at Truro and Halifax. He was created a Queen's Counsel about 1855. Almost from the start he took a high rank at the bar.

We first find Gov. Archibald in public life in 1851, when he took his seat in the Nova Scotia Assembly for the county of Colchester, and sat until 1859, when the county was divided, and he was returned for South Colchester, which constituency he continued to represent until the Confederation (1867). During those earlier years of his public life, he was quite prominent in legislative matters, and held more than one office in the Government, being a member of the Executive Council and Solicitor General from August 14, 1856, till the resignation of the Government, February 14, 1857, and Attorney General from February 10, 1863. We learn from the "Parliamentary Companion" and other sources that, while in the Local Legislature, he carried bills for regulating municipal assessments; in reference to the gold fields of the Province; restricting elective franchise, previously universal, to ratepayers, and aided in maturing very important measures having reference to the cause of education.

In 1864 he seconded, as leader of the Opposition, Dr. (now Sir Charles) Tupper, the Premier's motion in the Assembly, for an address to His Excellency, the Administrator of the





*Henry Russell*



Government, requesting him to appoint delegates to confer with delegates appointed by the Governments of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, for the purpose of considering the subject of a union of the three Provinces under one Government and with one Legislature.

Previous to that date, as early in fact as 1857, he had been sent as a delegate, in company with Hon. J. W. Johnston, since deceased, to England, to arrange the terms of settlement with the British Government and the General Mining Association, in regard to the mines of the Province, and to ascertain the views of the British Government on the question of the union of the Provinces. One happy result of these Commissioners' labors, was to secure to the Association all their rights and privileges.

He was a delegate to the Quebec conference held in 1861 to discuss the question of an Intercolonial Railway, and has always stood ready to help forward internal improvements.

Gov. Archibald was one of the foremost men in this Province in advocating the cause of Confederation; attended the Charlottetown Union conference in June, 1864, the Quebec conference held a few months later in the same year, and the final London (Eng.) conference to complete the terms of Confederation, held in the winter of 1866-67, having meanwhile fought the battle for union with a courageous spirit in the Legislative Assembly, making on this subject, one or two of his ablest extemporaneous speeches previous to Confederation.

Gov. Archibald sat for Colchester in the House of Commons from September, 1869, until appointed Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba in May, 1870, resigning in May, 1873. He was appointed Judge of Equity on the 24th of June, 1873, and held that office until the 4th of the next month, when, on the death of Lieut.-Governor Howe, he was appointed to that high office, the duties of which he is still discharging with eminent satisfaction, being re-appointed by the present Government. All political parties recognize his great abilities and peculiar fitness for his present office. The Queen created him a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in 1872, on account of services in Manitoba.

Gov. Archibald was one of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway under Sir Hugh Allan (1873), and has always been ready to promote any enterprise calculated to contribute to the welfare of the Dominion of Canada. He is a man of broad views and generous impulses and a statesman whom the country delights to honor.

Gov. Archibald has made a great many speeches, on a variety of occasions, always adapting himself to his audience, and never fails to interest and please. A friend has placed in our hands, a Halifax paper of October 3, 1877, which contains a speech of the Governor, made at the opening of the Exhibition held at Kentville at that time. We give the last paragraph:—

“The present condition of agriculture, particularly in the older and more advanced counties, is such as we need not be ashamed of. Contrasted with what it was a few years ago, we may well be proud of it. If we have made great advances, if the interest in agriculture already created gives an assurance of a still steady advance, we owe it largely to the influence of such exhibitions as these. It would be difficult to measure the good they have already done; and if

farmers are now proud of their calling—if they feel that they are engaged in a pursuit as dignified as it is attractive—if they find they are no longer the Helots of modern life—the hewers of wood and drawers of water—if they consider themselves and are considered by others, to be elevated to rank—to what Lord Beaconsfield calls a ‘territorial democracy,’ they are largely indebted for this improved position to the better views which exhibitions like this have created and diffused. You, farmers, owe it to your order to do all you can to encourage them. Your presence here in such large numbers shows you are not insensible of this duty, and affords the only reward which is sought by these gentlemen who have devoted their energies to this work. It gives me great pleasure again to congratulate them on the success which crowns their labors to-day.”

He married on the 1st of June, 1843, Elizabeth A., only daughter of the Rev. John Burnycat, of Truro, and they have three daughters.

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## HON. SAMUEL CREELMAN, L.C.,

### UPPER STEWIACKE.

THE subject of this sketch is a great-grandson of Samuel Creelman, senior, who emigrated from the North of Ireland to Nova Scotia in 1762, and after living awhile at Lunenburg and Halifax, went to Amherst, where he was residing in 1772, when the census of Nova Scotia was taken; he removed thence to Truro, where he died about the year 1810. His son, Samuel Creelman, junior, came from the old country with his father; was with him at the several towns mentioned above, and went from Truro to Stewiacke in 1784, being one of the grantees of the latter township, and was there engaged in the cultivation of the soil until his death in 1835, at the ripe age of 84 years; he became the possessor of a sufficient quantity of land in the new settlement to furnish each of his six sons with a good sized intervale farm on the river.

Our subject was born at Upper Stewiacke on the 19th of November, 1808, being a son of William and Hannah (Tupper) Creelman; his mother was a daughter of Samuel Tupper, Esq., and is a distant relative of Sir Charles Tupper.

He received an ordinary English education, and was engaged during a portion of three or four years in teaching in different places; he was with his father on the farm until of age, after which he was in trade two or three years at Stewiacke; then took part of his father's farm, and re-engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he has followed in person or by proxy, until the present time, the farm which he now owns being within a mile of the place where he was born; he is the principal proprietor of the woollen factory at Newton Mills, Upper Stewiacke.

In 1834, he married Elizabeth Elliott Ellis, and she is still living. They have no children.

Mr. Creelman was financial secretary and member of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia from 1851 to 1856; was chief gold commissioner from 1862 to 1863, and a second time a member of the Government for part of the year 1867. He represented the county of Colchester in the Legislative Assembly from 1847 to 1851, and South Colchester from the latter date until 1855, when he was defeated; he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council



in 1860, and resigned in 1862, on being appointed gold commissioner, and was re-appointed to the Legislative Council in 1867, and was the leader of the opposition in that body until the change of government took place after the election of 1878, when he accepted the office of Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, which he now holds.

The politics of Mr. Creelman have always been Liberal, and he is a man of much influence in that party. In the promotion of means for the advancement of education he has ever been an earnest and efficient worker; he introduced the bill for the establishment of a Provincial Normal School, and was chairman of the commission appointed by the government for the erection of the first normal school building in Truro.

Some of the best work performed by him has been in connection with reformatory movements and Christian enterprises; he joined a temperance society in 1830, when that subject first began to be agitated in this province, and has been a consistent and earnest worker in that cause for fifty years; he joined the Sons of Temperance in 1849: was elected grand worthy patriarch of the grand division of the order in Nova Scotia in 1868, and is president of the Nova Scotia Temperance Alliance, and a member of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America, being initiated in that body in 1870.

At the centennial celebration of the settlement of Stewiacke, held in 1880, Mr. Creelman was one of the speakers, and gave an address of very great interest on the first settlers and their social history, which was published and widely read.

He is a member of the Presbyterian church at Upper Stewiacke; has been elected three times to the general assembly of that denomination, and on several occasions to the Synod of the Maritime Provinces, and is a life member of the Nova Scotia Bible Society, and was at one time vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Halifax, and was elected president of the Sabbath-school connection of the Maritime Provinces in the year 1878.

Mr. Creelman is not what could be called a "showy" man; he is plain, outspoken, yet unpretentious and conscientious, doing as well as knowing what is right. No province is likely to have too many of his class of citizens.

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## HON. LORAN E. BAKER,

YARMOUTH N.S.

LORAN ELLIS BAKER, member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, is a native of Yarmouth, dating his birth on the 13th of May, 1831, his parents being Ellis and Delina (Kenney) Baker; his paternal ancestors were from Massachusetts, coming into this province in the latter part of the last century; his mother's family were early settlers in Barrington, county of Shelburne. Mr. Baker received his education in Yarmouth, finishing at the academy, paying some attention to Latin and French, but giving his time mainly to the practical English branches: having finished his studies, he became a clerk for W. H. Townsend, merchant, Yarmouth, and in 1855 went into general business and ship-building for himself, in company with John Young, the firm name being Young and Baker. This partnership was dissolved in 1864, and since that date the subject of this sketch has been operating alone as a general ship-owner, banker, etc., and has made a marked success of his business, he being among the leading capital-

ists of the town; his accumulations are the fruit of his steady business tact, cautiously and honestly put forth, and are eminently creditable to his industry.

Mr. Baker is president of the Bank of Yarmouth and of the Marine Railway, vice-president of the Yarmouth agricultural society, and Yarmouth insurance company, and a president of the Western Counties Railway and vice-president of the "Mountain Cemetery Co.;" he is very enterprising and public-spirited and identifies himself with any movement likely to develop the national or other interests of the town, county or province. In 1872 he founded a museum and public library together, which is free to the community, and open every Saturday for the drawing and exchange of books. In founding this institution Mr. Baker has shown himself a public benefactor, and his generosity is thoroughly appreciated by his fellow citizens. Ships sail from Yarmouth to every part of the world, and he has excellent facilities for enlarging the museum, which is growing every year. In it is the largest and best specimen of spar the writer ever saw—no doubt the most valuable in the Dominion of Canada. In all departments the samples are highly attractive, and the museum is becoming a favorable resort for strangers as well as citizens.

Mr. Baker was called to the Legislative Council on the 25th of February, 1878, and is consequently a comparatively new man in legislative experience. Judging from his business qualities and his brilliant success in managing his own personal matters, he is likely to make his mark in the Council.

Mr. Baker is a member of Trinity church and senior warden of the same, a liberal supporter of religious and benevolent institutions, and a man of unquestioned purity of character.

He was first married, in 1857, to Mary E. daughter of Dr. J. B. Bond, of Yarmouth, she dying in 1868; the second time in 1870, to Frances J., daughter of H. G. Ferish, M.D., of Yarmouth she dying in 1871, and the third time, in 1873, to Mary I., daughter of George B. Creighton, Esq., of Dartmouth, N. S.; he has one child, a daughter, living, by his first wife, and three sons by the last.

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## HON. JOHN W. RITCHIE,

HALIFAX, N. S.

JOHN WILLIAM RITCHIE, one of the judges of the supreme court of Nova Scotia, was born at Annapolis, in this province, on the 26th of March, 1808; his father was Thomas Ritchie who was, for many years, an influential member of the legislature, and was subsequently appointed a judge; his grandfather, John Ritchie, came from Scotland, and after residing some time in New York, came to this province and settled at Annapolis several years before the commencement of the American revolution; his mother was Eliza Wildman Johnston, whose father and maternal grandfather resided in the Southern States, and adhering to the royal cause, they both obtained commissions and joined the army and continued with it till the close of the contest. Mrs. Ritchie was the sister of the Hon. James W. Johnston, judge in equity, who died a few years ago, upwards of 80 years of age. The subject of this sketch studied law under him and was admitted to the bar in 1831, and practised his profession in Halifax until he went on the bench.

The doctor has been, and still is, connected with institutions and enterprises of almost every class, being at one time a commissioner of the provincial hospital and poor's asylum; president of the inebriate asylum, Dartmouth; president of the mechanics' institute, Halifax; and director of the Acadian provident association; and he is now a governor of Acadia college; director of the Halifax gas company; president of the Halifax and Dartmouth steam-boat company; and of the Halifax deaf and dumb institution; and a director of the Nova Scotia permanent benefit building society.

Dr. Parker was called to the Legislative Council in 1867; his politics are Conservative; his religious connection is with the Baptists; and he is a deacon of the Granville street church, of Halifax.

He was first married, in 1848, to Eliza Ritchie, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Johnston, of Nova Scotia, she dying in 1853, leaving one son, who died while a medical student at Edinburgh; and the second time, in 1854, to Fanny H., daughter of Hon. W. A. Black, member of the Legislative Council, by whom he has had six children, four of them, one son and three daughters, yet living, the former, William Frederick, graduating from Acadia college class, 1881.

Dr. Parker resides at Dartmouth, across the harbor, but has an office in Halifax, acting however only as consulting physician. Besides attending to his professional, and, at certain times, his legislative duties, his connection with numerous other bodies, partially enumerated above, requires a good deal of his attention, and he is a very busy man; he gives no insignificant part of his time to his benevolent work, for which he can look for no compensation except the satisfaction which comes from doing one's duty.

## STEPHEN FINCK,

LUNENBURG, N. S.

ONE of the self-made men, prominent merchants, and officials of Lunenburg, is Stephen Finck, a native of the town of Lunenburg, dating his birth on the 8th of November, 1838. His parents are Lewis and Lucy C. (Eisenhauer) Finck, both of German descent, and representing families which settled in this country nearly a century ago.

Stephen Finck received such an English education as the common schools of Lunenburg could furnish, and early went into a store here as clerk, subsequently serving in the same capacity in the city of Halifax. In 1860 he commenced business for himself at Lunenburg, in company with his younger brother, Lewis S. Finck, who died in 1866. Since that date our subject has been alone in business, dealing in general merchandise. He commenced on a very small capital, the fruit of his industry; expanded his stock from time to time, as his means increased, and has for some years been one of the leading merchants in Lunenburg. No business man in the place enjoys a better reputation for prudent management, and straightforward, honorable dealing, than Mr. Finck, whose name, wherever known, is a synonym for integrity and promptness. His is a noble example of what a self-reliant young man can do for himself, by applying himself steadily and with vigor to his calling, and observing the rules of economy and strict business principles. He is a sub-agent for the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, and is doing a good business for that institution.



Mr. Finck was a school trustee several years ago; and has been a magistrate during the last dozen years or more, and High-sheriff of the county since March, 1879.

Prior to accepting a county office, Mr. Finck was somewhat active in politics, he being a Liberal-Conservative, and a man of a good deal of influence. He is captain and paymaster in the 75th battalion, Canada Militia.

Mr. Finck was warden for some years of St. John's episcopal church, and is a liberal contributor to the support of the Gospel, and religious and benevolent enterprises generally.

He married December 1st, 1864, Miss Jane H. Gow, of Perth, Scotland, and they have seven children living, and lost one daughter in infancy.

## HON. STAYLEY BROWN,

YARMOUTH, N. S.

JOHN BROWN, who died at Yarmouth in 1863, aged ninety-two years, thus describes his birth-place:—

In the vale of Clyde, about twenty miles above Glasgow, stands the village of Draffan, where my ancestors lived for several generations. They were lairds of a small farm, but the village, which contained in my youth about twenty families, and the land around it (except my grandfather's), belonged to the Dukes of Hamilton, and the family tradition is that the first of the family came into Scotland with the ancestor of the Hamilton family.

Returning in 1796 from a two years' visit to the United States, John Brown married in Glasgow in 1799; in 1813, came out to Halifax, and thence went to Yarmouth, where he opened a store, and he was so well pleased with the place and his prospect for a successful business that he sent to Glasgow for his wife and two sons, Stayley and Robert, whom he met at Halifax, on 28th October, 1815. John Brown continued in business until 1824, when he retired to his farm of "Draffan," three miles distant, which he had bought in 1819. Writing in 1815, he says:—

I had my full share of business, established on a sound foundation, and I might reasonably look forward to its increase now that I had help at hand; for my family, so far from being a burden, were the very means of increase of riches and enjoyment. My eldest son was very soon qualified for any business that occurred to us.

In 1824, Stayley Brown succeeded to his father's business, which he greatly extended, and in 1837, having secured a competency, he retired. Soon after, and for a number of years, he was associated with the late Hon. James Bond in the management of the Yarmouth agency of the Bank of Nova Scotia, and at that period he was a director of the Yarmouth Marine Insurance Association, the first institution of the kind established at Yarmouth, and which still continues in successful operation.

The Yarmouth *Tribune*, of 18th April, 1877, has this record:—

The death of our townsman, the Hon. Stayley Brown, which occurred at Halifax on Saturday last, is an event which demands from our pen something more than a mere passing notice. Coming amongst us a stranger, at an early age, and at a time when our populous town was but a straggling hamlet, Mr. Brown gradually won his way, through the native force and integrity of his character, first to wealth, next to a seat in the legislative council of the province, and lastly to high official position. By his death, one of the few remaining links which connects the present with an earlier generation is severed. The hon. gentleman was born in Glasgow in 1801, and was consequently seventy-six years of age at the time of his death. He came to this country in 1815 with his parents, and with them settled in Yarmouth. Circumstances led him into trade, for which he had a



special aptitude, and there was nothing to which he put his hand that did not prosper. As a merchant, he had none of those speculative tendencies which are so much in fashion with business men of the present day, preferring the slower gains which result from frugality and steadfast application to duty, to the glittering and often illusory prizes which attract the speculator. But he was not content to pass through life as the mere accumulator of wealth. In every effort having for its object to improve the social, political or educational position of the community, he took a leading and active part, and was identified with all the political movements by which the heart of the people has been stirred within the last half century. Bred in the school in which the pioneer reformers of this province were trained, he was from the first a zealous, consistent and intelligent advocate of the principles for which they contended, and an energetic supporter of the men to whom we are indebted for the Constitution we now enjoy. In 1843, he was appointed to the legislative council, a position which he has now filled for the long period of thirty-four years. In 1857, Mr. Brown accepted the position of Receiver-General, under Mr. Johnson's government, which he held until 1860 when an adverse vote in the House of Assembly displaced the ministry of which he was a member. In 1865, when the Confederation question came up as a vital issue, Mr. Brown warmly espoused the anti-Confederate cause, and took a leading part in the popular movements growing out of the struggle that ensued. In 1874, he succeeded to the presidency of the Legislative Council, vacated by the death of the Hon. Alex. Keith, and held that position until March, 1875, when, upon the retirement of the Hon. Wm. Annand, he was appointed to the office of provincial treasurer.

Mr. Brown was distinguished in private life for sound practical judgment, indefatigable attention to business, and the strictest integrity; and to those qualities carried into public and official life, were superadded abilities of a high order, and an unswerving devotion to sound political principle, for principle's sake, which secured for him the respect even of those who differed from him in opinion.

Mr. Brown, in 1825, married Charlotte Letitia, second daughter of Dr. Richard and Mary Fletcher. She died, in 1843, leaving three daughters and three sons, of whom two sons only are living. Mr. Brown married next, in 1865, Ellen Grantham, daughter of the late Dr. Henry G. Farish. She survived him.

## ANDREW COWIE,

### LIVERPOOL.

THE subject of this sketch, a prominent leather manufacturer and vessel-owner, was born in the village of Auchanhalrige, near Gordon castle, county of Banff, Scotland, on the 20th July, 1798. His father was William Cowie, a small farmer, and his mother was Elizabeth Milne, both natives of the county already mentioned. He was the seventh son; received a parish school education; learned a trade; came to Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the spring of 1816; worked there and at Lunenburg for two years, and in April, 1818, settled in Liverpool, and for three or four years was a dry goods merchant. While thus engaged in 1821, he purchased and repaired a small tannery and commenced the manufacture of leather, enlarging his premises and his business gradually. For several years two of his sons have been in partnership with him, not only in this branch of industry, but at one time also in the shipping business, they owning several vessels, and shipping lumber to the West Indies. They discontinued the manufacture of lumber some time ago. Adjoining their tannery, they have a saddle and harness shop, where they are doing a fair business.

Andrew Cowie entered public life in 1851, being elected to the Legislative Assembly for the township of Liverpool, and serving four years, when he retired for one term, to make way, as he modestly declared, for a better man. In 1859 his constituents insisted in returning him once more, and he was kept in parliament until Confederation in 1867, when he retired. He was a magistrate for some years.

He is a member of the Church of England, and, according to report, has led an exemplary life. He is held in much esteem by his neighbors.

On the 8th of January, 1820, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Janet More, of Liverpool, and they are both in fair health, and their golden wedding came off eleven years ago. Mrs. Cowie, who is two years younger than her husband, is the mother of eight children, seven of them still living. Two of the sons, William and Alexander, are in partnership with their father: Andrew J. is a physician in Halifax; Arthur for more than twenty years a clerk in that city for Black Brothers, and Co., is temporarily in New York city; and the rest of the children, three daughters, Elizabeth, Martha, and Mary, are at home.

Mr. Cowie rounded up his four-score years in 1878, and is pushing on steadily through his seventeenth lustrum, being one of the best preserved men our writer has met in a long time. Although a hard worker all his days, Mr. Cowie has maintained temperate habits, has taken the best of care of himself, and seemingly bids fair to pass the goal of ninety.

## SIR WILLIAM YOUNG,

HALIFAX, N. S.

WE read in "Dod's Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage of Great Britain and Ireland" for 1878, that "Sir William Young is a son of John Young, Esq., of Falkirk, Stirlingshire, Scotland, subsequently of Halifax, Nova Scotia; born at Falkirk, in 1799; married in 1830, Anne, daughter of Hon. Michael Tobin, member of the Executive Council, Nova Scotia; was educated at the university of Glasgow, where he took honors; was admitted a barrister in Nova Scotia in 1826, and made a Queen's Counsel there in 1843; became a member of the Provincial Parliament in 1833, and again from 1837 to 1860; filled the office of speaker from 1843 to 1854, when he became attorney-general; president of the council in 1859; Chief justice in 1860, and Judge of the admiralty there in 1864; was delegate from the Province of Nova Scotia to the Earl of Durham in 1838, and to the British Government in 1839, as well as on several subsequent occasions; knighted by patent."

Such is the baldest outline of a sketch of Sir William Young, but as full as a work of the kind, mentioned above, could reasonably furnish. We propose to give some hints toward his eminently praiseworthy life-work, gathered from various sources, partly from the columns of local newspapers, and partly from interviews with men, younger than he, yet associated with Sir William in public life.

In commencing his career as a lawyer he had some advantages over most young men, in his family connections, which were quite fortunate, and helped him to business—to a lucrative practice almost from the start. But he did not depend upon such connections for his success: he was well-read, clear-headed, energetic, and bound to push on to fortune and to fame, through the aid of his own inherent powers and perseverance. When he had established his reputation at the bar and became independent in his circumstances, he entered the Legislative Assembly (1833) representing Cape Breton island when it formed an electoral district. Subsequently, when the island was divided, he represented Inverness, extending over a period of twenty-two years, from 1837 to 1859. In the latter year he successfully contested Cumberland against Dr. (now Sir Charles) Tupper, Sir William being at that time leader of the Opposition or Liberals, and Dr. Tupper of the Government or Conservatives. Cumberland returned them both to the Legislature, there being three members, Sir William taking the lead.



*W. Young*





Sir William showed the boldness of his spirit, and his fearless disposition shortly after getting into the local Parliament, in entering his protest with a manly and resolute voice against the unjust mining monopoly which had been granted by the Crown to the creditors of the Duke of York—a monopoly which he and his brother George were largely instrumental in abolishing.

The occasion of his appointment as a delegate, with others, to meet Lord Durham in 1838 was the rebellion then just closing in Canada, and the numerous grievances of which the French population complained. Those of his own province he exposed in a letter of vigorous remonstrance, which Lord Durham annexed to his celebrated report. His associates in this delegation were the late Mather B. Almon, J. W. Johnson and James B. Uniacke. They met Lord Durham in Quebec, and in several meetings with Lord Durham and his suite, and delegates from the several other provinces, laid the first foundation of the Confederation, afterwards perfected. The records of those meetings, if they should ever be disclosed, will open a very curious chapter in colonial history.

The next year (1839) our subject and Mr. Herbert Huntington were sent to England to press upon the Imperial authorities the removal of the grievances existing in the province,—such a delegation being a necessity as Lord Durham had thrown up his office and returned to the mother country in disgust. This delegation showed great tact and diplomatic skill, and their mission advanced the interests of the people in many particulars. The report of the delegation covered a wide field, and exhibited an active correspondence with the several departments of the home government, from whom valuable concessions were obtained.

During all the long period that Sir William served in Parliament he was a prominent figure in that body, acting as either chairman or a leading member of the most important committees; he became a member of the Executive in 1842; was speaker from 1843 for eleven consecutive years; leader of the Government as well as attorney-general in 1854; and of the Opposition in 1857, a change of government having taken place, and in 1859 was President of the Executive Council. For all this period, even when in the Speaker's chair, the impress of his strong mind, as the journals of the House show, was visible in almost every important measure, commencing, as we have seen, with the coal question, which was adjusted to the general satisfaction of the people.

In 1851 he was associated with Messrs. Ritchie and McCully, both of them afterwards, like himself, made judges, in revising the statutes of Nova Scotia; and on the floor of the House he was recognised as the spokesman of the agricultural body of the province—"a legacy," as has been suggested, "which probably descended to him from his father—the famous "AGRICOLA"—a popular writer on agriculture, both as a science and an art.

In 1876 Sir William Young started on his sixth European tour, and just before he left Halifax, the bar of Nova Scotia, and the mayor and corporation of the city of Halifax, presented him with addresses, which were published in the local papers, and which bear feeling testimony to his eminent services, in the legislative halls, on the bench, and as a citizen in all the various spheres of life. To these addresses he made off-hand and very happy responses, showing the cordiality of his disposition and the warmth of his heart as well as his readiness and abilities as a speaker.

He had then been upon the bench for sixteen years and had won the highest distinction as a judge. He has now been chief justice for more than twenty years, and is still adorning his profession. What was said of him as a jurist by the newspapers of Halifax in 1876, may

well be repeated here: "Sir William Young brought to the discharge of his high duties a clear intellect, a sound understanding of law, and a well-trained judicial mind. As chief of the court he has attended to its business carefully. His quick apprehension of points, both of law and of practice, his searching insight into all matters of a difficult or abstract character, have made him distinguished as a judge and respected by the bar."

One of the many admirable features in the character of Sir William, is his steadfast and thorough loyalty to the Crown, which is shown in public life, and in many of his speeches. Probably one of the best oratorical efforts in his long public career, was a speech pertaining to this subject, made at Toronto in 1844, at a public dinner given him by the leading Reformers of Canada. He spoke as follows:

The learned chairman complimented the Bluenoses, meaning, as we all know, my Nova Scotia countrymen, on their unsuspected and devoted loyalty. 'Who,' he said, 'ever doubted the loyalty of a Bluenose?' I fear, if my learned friend had read the Nova Scotia debates of the last ten years, or waded through the files of a portion of the press, that he would have found the loyalty of some Liberals called in question pretty much in the same fashion as the loyalty of the Reformers of Canada is now-a-days impeached. With us, to be sure, the day has gone by, and such accusations have become stale. Our noble demonstration when the State of Maine threatened the invasion of New Brunswick, and the style in which the Bluenose showed his teeth, and evinced his determination when his blood was up, put to shame and silenced these slanders forever. Our action, too, was prompt.

All party was hushed in our Assembly; we placed £100,000 at the disposal of the Government—we reformed our militia law. These resolutions passed unanimously, and eight thousand of our gallant fellows were ready to cross the border and defend our sister province. After this we have heard but little of disloyalty in Nova Scotia; indeed it has ceased to be the fashion to talk of it; and the loyalty of every man of whatever party is taken for granted, just as it is in England, and ought to be in Canada. For after all, what is loyalty, and how is it distinguished? It is a mixture of passion and of reason, of patriotism that does not wait to argue, and of argument that confirms our patriotism. It is a generous impulse, exalted by the love of constitutional freedom, and the wise and rational preference of a limited monarchy to every other form of government. Our attachment to our Queen—our own Victoria—is mingled with a tenderness not inconsistent with the sterner sentiment which softens and embellishes without enervating. Let her legitimate authority—not the irresponsible power and dangerous discretion of a Governor—but her legitimate power as a constitutional monarch, be attacked; let her reputation as a woman be assailed, and notwithstanding the lamentation of Burke that the age of chivalry was past, thousands of swords would leap from their scabbards to avenge her: aye, and they would be drawn as freely and wielded as vigorously and bravely in Canada, in Nova Scotia, as in England. Loyalty, love of British institutions—they are engrafted in our very nature; they are part and parcel of ourselves, and I can no more tear them from my heart, even if I would, and lacerate all its fibres, than I could sever a limb from my body. I see in the excited features and flashing eyes of all around me, that I am speaking your sentiments as well as my own; that you, like myself, feel the dignity and value of our position as Britons, and know well that our struggle for colonial freedom and responsibility, is the best index of our attachment to the institutions of our country.

Sir William is usually very happy in his speeches made on public occasions of every kind. Thus at the opening ceremonies of the Exhibition held at Kentville in October, 1877, he concluded an address with the following excellent advice to young farmers:

Let him learn to do everything about a farm with his own hands, and to do it well. If he has a fair start in life through his own earnings, or with the help of his friends at an early age, he may have his own comfortable house or cottage, surrounded with his own land and free of debt. But there is still a want; for what is a farmer without a wife? If he is happy enough to win the affections of some rosy-cheeked and blooming girl—a goddess in his eyes—to embark with him on the voyage of life, and to share his labors and his fortune—if he has learned the great lesson that there must be mutual forbearance as well as mutual love—that though the wife has promised to love, honor and obey him, he must not be too exacting, nor the wife expected to be too obedient; then there will settle upon his home the sunshine of domestic peace, and of a pure affection, and our young Nova Scotia farmers need envy no other on the face of the earth.

One of the days of red-letter margin in the life of Sir William Young, was the 10th of August, 1880, when he and Lady Young celebrated their golden wedding. During the day they received calls from about 500 people, and addresses were presented by the governors of Dalhousie college, the members of the bar, the North British Society, and the alumni of Dalhousie college, to which his Lordship made appropriate replies. The presents were un-



usually numerous and very costly. It was an exceedingly enjoyable day to the venerable and venerated couple, and to their many friends.

Sir William Young has been and still is an eminently useful citizen. Journalists who know him best state that scarcely a benevolent undertaking has been inaugurated in Halifax with which he has not been identified. No public improvement has gone forward without receiving his support. Blessed with a liberal fortune, he has expended it liberally for the improvement, embellishment and intellectual good of his native city. His munificence has provided the city with a free library, and the poorest person in the city can have access to thousands of valuable books for nothing. The new park engaged the warmest interest of Sir William. Personally he went to the grounds and superintended the laying out of the plantations or portions and paths. Scarcely an institution having for its aim the moral welfare or physical comfort of the unfortunate or suffering, but the name of Sir William Young will be found in its directorate. Such a life is worthy of imitation.

Sir William Young is now an old man, but it is his good fortune to be permitted to enjoy his declining years much more than is ordinarily the lot of men who reach his age. His health is good, and the leisure he has is spent in reading and quiet enjoyment of the fruits of a well-spent life. The value of intellectual training is not realized in its fullest extent till in the decline of life, when the treasures of knowledge lend a charm to the reflecting hours. As a man who has lived and labored successfully : as a man who has expended his best energies in the interests of his country : as a man who has reflected honor on his own province, and given dignity to her at home and abroad : as an aged and venerable man who has spent his life usefully and well, all honor to Sir William Young. We trust the record of his life will be an example to young Nova Scotians, that they may imitate his virtues and emulate his renown.

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## HON. ARTHUR M. COCHRAN, M.L.C.,

MAITLAND, N.S.

ARTHUR McNUTT COCHRAN, one of the Nova Scotia Legislative Council, is a native of Hants county, in this province, dating his birth at Newport, October 16th, 1811. His father was Terrance Cochran, a native of the same township, and one of the prominent citizens of Hants county, being high sheriff for a long period. The paternal grandfather of Arthur was from Ireland. His mother Elizabeth Wier, a native of Nova Scotia, was the daughter of a United Empire Loyalist, John Wier, who was from Rhode Island.

Mr. Cochran received a common school education in the county of Hants ; farmed with his father until sixteen years of age, when he went to Halifax, and sold goods three years for his older brother, Loran De Wolf Cochran. Returning to Hants county he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Maitland, and continued in trade until five years ago. He is also a ship-owner, and has followed the shipping business for more than a quarter of a century. Farming is now his principal occupation. He is in comfortable circumstances, and inclined to let the world do its own fretting. He is a man of cheerful disposition, very cordial and friendly, and always on good terms with his conscience.

Mr. Cochran is a justice of the peace, and has been a school commissioner for the district of East Hants. He became connected with the militia many years ago, had command of a com-

pany at one time, and became acting lieut.-colonel, and then resigned, his ambition not leading in the direction of military glory.

Mr. Cochran entered public life in 1839, when he was chosen to represent North Hants in the local assembly, declining at that time to serve more than the one term of four years. He was appointed to his present seat in the Legislative Council in 1875; his politics are Liberal.

He is a member of the Church of England, and has served as warden for several years, and was a delegate to both the diocesan and provincial synods. His character is solid, and the purity of his life unquestionable.

Mr. Cochran married in 1839, Susan daughter of John Weir, of Londonderry, N. S., who represented that township in the Legislative Assembly for several years, and they have nine children living, and have lost one son. Lewis, the eldest son, succeeded his father in the mercantile trade at Maitland.

## LIEUT.-COL. HON. CHARLES J. CAMPBELL,

*BADDECK, N.S.*

CHARLES JAMES CAMPBELL, an extensive coal-miner, ship-builder and ship-owner, and general merchant, in Victoria county, N.S., is descended from the Campbells of Breadalbane and Glenurchy; he is the fifth son of the late Captain John Campbell of Duntulm, and Isabella McRea, daughter of Rev. John McRea, of Kintail, Ross-shire; was born in Skye, Inverness-shire, on the 6th of November, 1819, and lived in Scotland until 1830, when he came to Nova Scotia with the family. He was self-educated, and has been engaged for many years in merchandising, and is proprietor of the so-called New Campbellton coal mines, which he has been developing for the last twenty years.

Mr. Campbell was appointed a coroner in 1847, and a justice of the peace for the county of Cape Breton in 1850; was lieutenant-colonel of the 1st regiment Victoria militia for several years prior to Confederation, and a year after that act took place he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Victoria reserve militia; he was a member of the board of agriculture for Nova Scotia; chairman of the board of health for Victoria for years; school trustee and trustee of church property.

He sent the first cargo of the produce of Nova Scotia to Australia, after the discovery of gold in that country, and subsequently sent his barque *Breadalbin* with passengers from Victoria county to New Zealand, where she was sold; he tried seal fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; herring fishing on the Newfoundland shore, and is interested in oil wells, gold mining, marble and lime and salt springs.

Col. Campbell was first elected to the provincial parliament for Victoria in 1851, but was unseated on petition; was again returned in 1855 and sat until 1859, being a member of the executive council of Nova Scotia the last three years of his term; was defeated in 1859 on "the Protestant Alliance cry," and again returned in 1860; unseated on petition in 1861; returned in 1863, and held his seat until 1867, when he was again defeated on the question of Confederation, which he favored: was again returned at the general election in 1871,\* and held his seat until called to the Legislative Council, May 2, 1872, where he sat till December, 1874,



of English in the normal school, he made good use of his spare time in preparing geographies, histories, &c., which have become very popular, and are used extensively in the Dominion of Canada. Among these we mention the "General Geography of the World," an unusually large and valuable work of the kind, brought out by the well known publishing house of Thomas Nelson and Sons, Edinburgh; and the "Introductory Geography," an admirable book for primary classes; both works being in use in New Brunswick and Ontario, as well as in Nova Scotia; the "History of Nova Scotia," a small volume, condensing into a nutshell all the leading facts in regard to the province; and a treatise on "Elementary Book-keeping." He has also edited a special edition of "Swinton's English Grammar." Whatever Principal Calkin puts his mind and pen to, he does well; he evidently despises slipshod work of any kind. All his text books have been prepared with the greatest care, and are constantly gaining in popularity. A revised edition of his history of Nova Scotia is about going to press, and will be extended into an outline history of the Dominion of Canada.

In 1870, the university of Acadia college, Wolfville, N.S., bestowed on Principal Calkin the honorary degree of master of arts, a fitting recognition of his attainments, and his position as an instructor.

In October, 1854, he was married to Martha Annie, daughter of the Rev. William Sommerville, of Cornwallis; and they have four children, one of them, the eldest daughter, Sara Barry, being married to Abram H. Patterson, of Truro. The other three children, Amelia Ben, William Sommerville and Carrie Hughina, are pursuing their studies.

The family attend St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, of which our subject has been a trustee, and superintendent of the Sunday school, from the organization of the church.

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## MATTHEW H. RICHEY, Q.C., M.P.,

HALIFAX, N.S.

MATTHEW HENRY RICHEY, one of the members of the House of Commons for the city of Halifax, N. S., was born at Windsor, in that province, on the 10th of June, 1828; he is the eldest son of Rev. Matthew Richey, D.D., a native of Ireland, descended from the tried race of Covenanters, and who was at one time president of Victoria college, Cobourg, and of the Wesleyan conference in Canada, and still later, of the Wesleyan conference of eastern British America, now in his 76th year.

Dr. Richey was, in his day, the most eminent and admired minister of the Methodist church in Canada, in connexion with the British conference, and at one time or another administered its affairs, as presiding officer, throughout its vast extent from the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company to Newfoundland and the Bermudas; his name is also widely known and honored in the United States, having frequently represented the British conference as their delegate to general conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church; his eloquent utterances and manly sentiments expressed at times of great interest (as the division of the churches north and south) are still cherished in the memories of many who heard him, especially by ministers in the south, on whose behalf his sympathies were enlisted by the recollection of a winter passed in South Carolina in early life, where his fame was so great that no churches were found sufficiently large to contain the crowds that flocked to hear him. He has for some years past lived in retire-

ment in Nova Scotia ; his once fine constitution having greatly suffered from injuries received through devotion to the discharge of his duties.

The mother of our subject, before her marriage, was Louisa Matilda Nichols, a native of New York, but of English parentage, her grandfather having been one of Wesley's assistants, and descended from good old Cornish families.

Mr. Richey was educated at the Windsor collegiate school, Upper Canada academy, Cobourg, Upper Canada college, Toronto, and Queen's college, Kingston ; read law at Windsor, with Hon. Lewis M. Wilkins, now one of the judges of the supreme court of Nova Scotia ; was called to the bar in 1850, and since that time has been in practice at Halifax ; he was created a Queen's Counsel in 1873, and has for years had a high standing at the bar of this province.

He has not devoted himself sedulously or exclusively to the practice of his profession, having always rather manifested a disposition for gratuitous services to the community ; he was for many years a member of the council of the bar society for his native province ; and is now vice-president of the Dominion Law Society.

Some years ago Mr. Richey was president of the Halifax school association, a society originated for the purpose of working reforms in the school system of his province ; and when the law establishing free schools went into operation, in 1865, he was chosen one of the school commissioners, and served for several years.

On the establishment of the university of Halifax, under an Act of the Legislature, for the purpose of combining, as far as possible, the various colleges in existence, and imparting a higher status to the educational institutions of the country, he was appointed by the government one of the members of the senate of the university, and is one of its examiners in jurisprudence and Roman law.

He has long been a prominent citizen of Halifax, and has been mayor of that city for six years, first from 1864 to 1867, and then from 1875 to 1878. While he was at the head of the municipality, the city secured many improvements which have been largely attributed to the care and assiduity with which he watched over its interests. Mr. Richey's attention to the duties of his office won general approbation, and were recognized as contributing to a better financial condition of the city, and improvement in its general administration ; his addresses to the common council attracted attention beyond his own city and province, and were quoted with approval by city boards in the United States, notably by the commissioners appointed by the city of Baltimore to report upon an improved system of taxation, by whom his views upon the vexed themes of assessment were given at length in an appendix.

Mr. Richey has always manifested a strong inclination towards the promotion of social science, and has given his time, whenever required, for the benefit of literary or charitable institutions, without stint or thought of reward ; he has lectured acceptably from time to time, on behalf of many of these. Halifax, we may remark, is pre-eminently distinguished among the cities of Canada for the number and efficiency of its charitable organizations. During Mr. Richey's first term of office as mayor, an asylum for the blind was added to these, a bequest having been made by a wealthy citizen in aid of that object on condition that a suitable building should be erected within three years from his decease, a project to the realization of which Mr. Richey immediately addressed his energies, and had the happiness to see nobly completed through the liberality of the leading men of the city. In the second year of his first term, also, an association for improving the condition of the poor, on the plan of the New York society, was organized, of which he was the first president, and which still continues in beneficial



operation. Mr. Richey is, and has for some years, been the president of the Halifax society for the prevention of cruelty to animals; he introduced into the Parliament of Canada, in 1880, a Bill to prevent and punish wrongs to children.

Mr. Richey is serving his first term in parliament, having been elected in September, 1878. We learn from the *Parliamentary Companion* that, being a Liberal Conservative, he "favors such a change in fiscal arrangements as will afford security against destructive foreign competition to those engaged in the industrial pursuits, for which Canada is specially and manifestly adapted--desiring to avoid the extremes of protection on the one hand, and the misapplied principles of free trade on the other, and to promote a policy of adaptation to the varying circumstances and relations of the country"; hence he has great faith in the new tariff law.

His religious connection is with the Methodist church of Canada, of which, though not strictly a member, he has always been a consistent adherent. For six years, from 1854 to 1860, he conducted, with marked success, the denominational organ of that church in the maritime provinces, extending its influence, and largely increasing its circulation, while at the same time rescuing it from financial embarrassment.

Mr. Richey has been married since June 22, 1854, his wife being Sarah Lavinia, daughter of the late Hon. John Hawkins Anderson, of Halifax, senator from 1867 till his demise in 1870. They have three children.

We have only to add that in parliament Mr. Richey speaks but seldom, and always ably and to the point; his principal speech in the session of 1879, was on the tariff question, then the all absorbing topic, and he had the ear of the House steadily for an hour and a-half. In the session of 1880, he was selected by the premier to move the address in the House, in answer to the speech from the throne; and he led in the adjourned debate on the question of the fishery award in a speech which occupied two hours, and covered a large field of constitutional law, and the relation of the Province to the Dominion under the Act of Confederation.

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## JOSEPH R. KINNEY, M.P.P.,

YARMOUTH, N.S.

JOSEPH ROBBINS KINNEY, member of the House of Assembly for the county of Yarmouth, is descended from a family which came from Barnstable, Mass., before the American revolution, and settled in Yarmouth county, some of the members subsequently moving into Annapolis county, where, in the town of Annapolis Royal, our subject was born, on the 15th of April, 1839. His parents were William and Orpha (Robbins) Kinney, members of the farming community. The progenitor of the Robbins family in America came over in the *May Flower*, and the member who emigrated to Nova Scotia was from Plymouth, Mass., where the pilgrims landed in December, 1620; hence on both sides our subject is of English-American stock.

Mr. Kinney received a meager English education, becoming a clerk in a dry goods store when nine years old, attending no school since that age. Like scores of other business men who have been in the Legislative Councils of this province, he is largely self-educated, and has built the rounds of his own ladder.

In 1866, Mr. Kinney went into business for himself at Yarmouth, he being of the firm of Young, Kinney and Co., ship-builders and furnishers of outfits, the firm closing up business in

1874. The next year our subject resumed operations alone, as a ship-broker and general merchant.

He was at one period a member of the board of directors of the exchange bank of Yarmouth, and of the commercial insurance company; and is now an agent for commercial insurance companies, and holds the offices of justice of the peace, notary public, and United States consular agent, and agent for several steamship lines.

Mr. Kinney was elected to the local parliament in September, 1878, offering himself as an independent candidate, though he has always been a staunch Liberal, or perhaps we should say Radical. He believes in free trade, and thinks the country would be better governed if the local governments were abolished, and all railroads and telegraph lines were owned and controlled by the Dominion Government. He is decidedly original in his "method of putting things," and people like his frank and fearless enunciation of his sentiments and desires. When he came out as a candidate for the House of Assembly, he sent out a circular to his constituents, couched in language something like the following:—"Yielding to my own inclinations, I ask you to return me as your representative to the Nova Scotia Legislature." Such a frank and candid appeal for votes "took" with the people, and he was triumphantly elected. His history as a legislator is yet to be made. During the recent session of the N. S. Legislature, Mr. K. attracted considerable notice by voting alone against government assistance to denominational colleges. He is an off-hand, practical business man, and if his ancestors were afflicted with laziness, he has not inherited it.

Mr. Kinney is a third degree Mason, and an adherent of the Baptist church. He married, on the 19th of August, 1860, Adaline E. Ritchie, daughter of Andrew Ritchie, of Annapolis Royal, and she died on the 15th of June, 1878, leaving four children.

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## HON. JOHN B. DICKIE,

*TRURO, N.S.*

JOHN BARNHILL DICKIE, member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, is descended from one of the oldest families in Cornwallis, where he was born on the 30th of March, 1829. His great-grandfather was Matthew Dickie, who married Janet Nisbet, and came to Nova Scotia from Londonderry, Ireland, about 1760, and settled in the township just mentioned. His wife belonged to the brave old race of Covenanters, so well known in history, and noted for their godly and heroic character. Mr. and Mrs. Dickie came in the same ship with the Creelmans and others, who settled in this province. The family were prosperous from the first, and their descendants are numerous, and many of them have been prominent in legislative bodies and in other official positions.

William, the eldest son of Matthew Dickie, was the father of the late Robert McGowan Dickie, of Amherst, who was M. P. P. for Cumberland County for several years, and whose son, Hon. Robert Barry Dickie, is now a Senator.

James, the second son of Matthew Dickie, and grandfather of our subject, had eight sons and two daughters by his wife, Martha Martin, the eldest of whom was the late Hugh L. Dickie, Custos Rotulorum of King's County. The second son of James was Isaac P. Dickie, father of our subject, and an elder in the Presbyterian church at Cornwallis. He died in 1858, leaving



three sons. The third son of Matthew was David Dickie, father of Hon. Charles Dickie, and grandfather of David M. Dickie, late M. P.P. for King's County. The fourth son was John Dickie, said to have been the first English child born in Cornwallis, and whose descendants are settled in and around Hantsport.

From the daughters descended, among others, William Henry Chipman, late M. P. for King's County, and his son, Leveret DeV. Chipman, also late M. P., and Thomas Logan, formerly for Cumberland County.

There have also been several clergymen among the descendants of the Dickie family. Professor Isaac Chipman, of Acadia College, was a brother of W. H. Chipman. Dr. Robert Dickie, a professor in a medical college in Philadelphia, was an uncle of our subject.

Isaac P. Dickie, father of the Hon. J. B. Dickie, married Rebecca Barnhill, great granddaughter of Robert Barnhill, who emigrated from Donegal, in the North of Ireland, to Nova Scotia in the autumn of 1761, with about 300 other persons, and a few months afterwards (in the spring of 1762), settled at Chiganois, county of Colchester. Others of the party settled at Onslow, Londonderry, Truro, Windsor, and Horton. They were all sent out by the British Government. The wife of Mr. Barnhill is said to be the first person interred on the burying-ground in the Chiganois Marsh, as we learn from Miller's "Historical and Genealogical Record of the First Settlers in Colchester County."

Our subject, who is the eldest son, was educated at the grammar school of Lower Horton, taught by Rev. William Sommerville, M. A., and at Wolfville and Sackville academies, and the Free Church college, Halifax; taught for some years in the public schools of Nova Scotia, and afterwards occupied the chair of mathematics in the Halifax academy. He has been engaged in years past in farming, merchandising, banking and ship-building, being one of the most enterprising men in this part of the country. He was engaged in farming for some years at Onslow, where his eldest son now resides, and was the projector and first president of the Onslow Agricultural Society, holding that office until he removed to Truro in 1870.

Mr. Dickie is the senior coroner for the county, being appointed in 1854; has been a justice of the peace since 1861, and Custos Rotulorum since 1868. He is also a school commissioner for the county of Colchester, president of the Truro Marine Insurance Company, and up to 1878, was agent at Truro for the Merchants' Bank of Halifax. He was connected with the militia at one time, and rose to the rank of major, and then resigned. He is the principal owner and manager of several large ships which are engaged in the North Atlantic and European trade, he being far the largest ship-owner in Truro.

Mr. Dickie first entered public life in 1874, when he was elected to represent the county of Colchester in the Legislative Assembly, and was Speaker of that body during the session of 1875, at the close of which he resigned that position. He was called to the Legislative Council in 1878. His politics are Liberal.

To his efforts and influence the town of Truro owes the fine building of the Provincial Normal school, one of its chief ornaments, which was erected, at an expense to the province of some forty thousand dollars, by authority of a special Act of Parliament, and under his supervision as chairman of the commission.

Mr. Dickie is an elder of the Presbyterian church, having held that office since 1858, and he has frequently been a delegate to the presbytery and synod, in which capacity he was present, and took part in the Union of the Free and United Presbyterian Churches of Nova Scotia which took place at Pictou in 1860.

He has been twice married; the first time in 1850, at Stewiacke, to Miss Ellen Putnam, eldest daughter of late Timothy Putnam, Esq., leaving three children, two sons and one daughter; and the second time, in 1858, at Onslow, to Miss Harriet Dickson, eldest daughter of Hugh Dickson, Esq., by whom he has seven daughters and one son. The two sons by the first wife are settled in life, Samuel, the elder, being a farmer in Onslow, and Martin has his father's place as agent of the Merchants' Bank in Truro. He married Lucy H. Eaton, of Maitland. The daughter, Mary, is married to Jehiel Fulton farmer at Onslow. Ellen, the eldest daughter by his second wife, is a teacher in the Model school, in Truro, and Susan, the second daughter, is teaching at Cornwallis. The other children are attending school.

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REV. EDMUND A. CRAWLEY, D.D.,

WOLFVILLE, N.S.

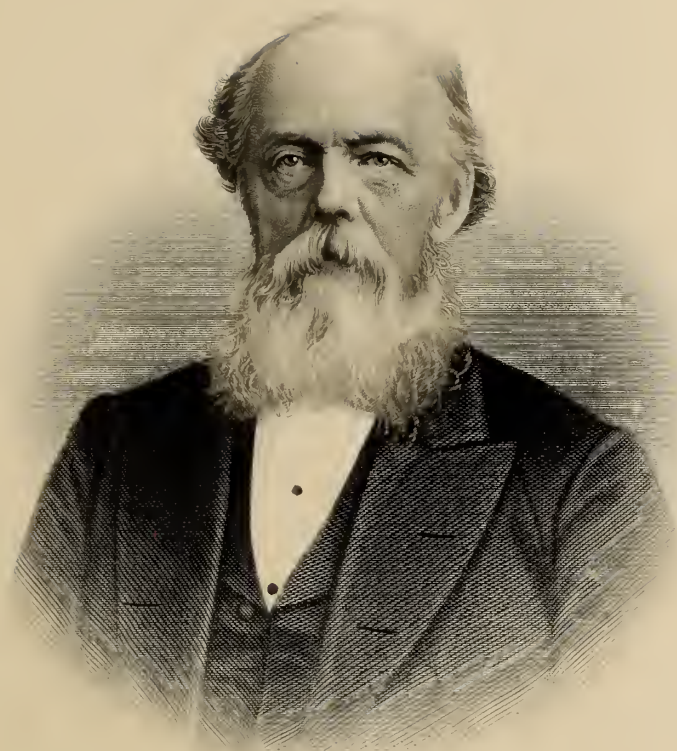
EDMUND ALBERN CRAWLEY, who occupies the chair of exegesis and general interpretation of the Greek Scriptures in Acadia college, was born at Ipswich, Suffolk, England, January 20, 1799, his father being Thomas Crawley, a commander in the British navy. The family sprang from Judge Crawley, one of the two judges who refused to pass condemnation on Charles I. Thomas Crawley married Esther Bernal, her father being a Londoner, and she being a sister of Ralph Bernal, for a great many years member of Parliament for Rochester, holding that position when he died.

In the fifth year of our subject, the family emigrated to Nova Scotia, and he was educated in the arts at King's college, Windsor, being matriculated in 1816, and graduated B.A., 1819, and afterwards M.A. He studied law at Halifax with Judge Johnston; was called to the bar in 1822, and practised in Halifax, and in the circuit courts of Nova Scotia, until near the close of 1828, when, having changed his religious views from an Episcopalian to a Baptist, he engaged with others in founding Horton academy at Wolfville.

In 1828, having the ministry in view, Mr. Crawley went to Andover, Mass., and became a resident graduate of the theological institution, attending Professor Moses Stuart's lectures in Hebrew and Greek exegesis, and those of the Rev. Dr. Leonard Woods, on Christian theology. In 1830, he was ordained an evangelist at Providence, R.I., Rev. Dr. Wayland, president of Brown university, and other ministers in the neighborhood, composing the council; and the next year he became pastor of Granville street Baptist church, Halifax.

In 1839, our subject undertook, together with the Rev. Dr. Pryor, to commence the founding of what was first called "Queen's," and was soon changed to Acadia, college, and of which, when opened, he took the chair of moral and intellectual science. About 1845, he received from Brown university the degree of doctor of divinity.

In 1847, Dr. Crawley returned to his old charge in Halifax, on account of some difficulty which they had in supplying the pulpit; and, after remaining there for five years, returned to Wolfville, and resumed the chair of moral and intellectual philosophy, together with the presidency of the college. That position he held for four years, and then accepted the pastorate of the Baptist church in Mount Auburn, Cincinnati, O., together with the presidency of the female college, then just starting there.



*J. Ferrier*





In 1860, Dr. Crawley became joint-president with the Rev. Dr. William Curtis, of the well-known female college in Limestone Springs, South Carolina, and was engaged in teaching there during the civil war, returning in 1865 to Acadia college, as professor of rhetoric and political economy; and, four years later, was transferred to the chair of the exegesis and general interpretation of the Greek New Testament in the theological department of Acadia college, in conjunction with the office of principal of the department.

Dr. Crawley has a classical type of mind, and in his earlier years was very fond of the languages, rather excelling in them as a teacher. His preaching is of that type, and is greatly relished by persons of a thoroughly cultivated taste. He is a good Greek and Hebrew scholar, his turn of mind leading him to harmonise with the genius of language.

Some years ago, Dr. Crawley wrote a small work in defence of the principles of the Baptist denomination—the only volume, large or small, we believe, that he has ever had published. He has, however, written considerably on educational and religious subjects, for newspapers and periodicals, his writings all showing marks of the clear thinker and logician.

Dr. Crawley has been twice married; the first time, in 1833, to Miss Julia Amelia Wilby, of Boston, Mass., she dying in 1842, leaving one son, who soon followed her; and the second time, in December, 1842, to Miss Elizabeth Johnston, daughter of Dr. Lewis Johnston, of Wolfville, and niece of Judge Johnston, of Halifax, having by her six children, all living but one son.

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## HON. CHARLES J. TOWNSHEND, Q.C., M.P.P.,

AMHERST N.S.

CHARLES JAMES TOWNSHEND, barrister-at-law, and member of the Government of Nova Scotia, is descended from the Townshends of Norfolk, England, being a grandson of Hon. William Townshend, who came from the old country about the beginning of the present century, and was at one time Comptroller of customs, and administrator of the government of Prince Edward Island, when that island was under the Crown. Our subject is a grandson of the Hon. Alexander Stewart, Master of the Rolls, and judge of the vice-admiralty court at Halifax, and a son of Rev. Canon Townshend, and was born at Amherst, N.S., on the 22nd of March, 1844. His father is a native of Prince Edward Island; was born at Charlottetown, in 1810. At six years of age, Canon Townshend was sent to Scotland to be educated in the arts, attending school first in Dumfries-shire, Scotland, and afterwards at the Edinburgh university. Returning to this country, he prepared for orders in the Church of England at King's college, Windsor, N.S., and was ordained by the late Bishop Inglis, in 1834, at Annapolis Royal. He was appointed rector of Amherst in the same year, and is still serving his Master in that capacity, being one of the oldest rectors in the province. Several years ago, he was appointed Rural Dean, and also Canon of St. Luke's cathedral, Halifax.

Canon Townshend has been chairman of the board of school commissioners of Cumberland county for thirty or forty years, and has always been a very active and influential man in educational matters, in this county.

Mr. Townshend received his classical education at the collegiate school and King's college, Windsor, graduating with honors in June, 1862, and receiving the degree of B.A. in 1863, and B.C.L. in 1868. His legal education he commenced at Amherst, in the office of Hon. Robert B.

Dickey, senator, and completed it in Halifax, N.S.; was admitted to the bar in April, 1866, and created a Queen's Counsel in October, 1880.

Mr. Townshend is the senior member of the firm of Townshend and Dickey, his partner being a son of the Senator. Their business extending into all the courts of the province, Mr. Townshend has been, and continues to be, engaged in the leading civil and criminal courts in his county, and he stands at the head of the Cumberland bar. He is a rising young man, with bright prospects before him.

Mr. Townshend is a Free Mason, and holds the office of a district deputy grand master of the order in this province.

He was elected to the Provincial Assembly at the last general election, held in September, 1878, and was sworn in as a member of the Executive Council in October, same year. His politics are Liberal-Conservative, he giving an earnest support to the national policy, as enunciated and advocated by the leaders of that party, Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, and others.

Mr. Townshend was married on the 23rd of April, 1867, at Amherst, to Laura, fourth daughter of J. D. Kinnear, Esq., judge of probate for Cumberland county, and they have four children living, and have lost two.

Our subject is a member of the Church of England, and has held the office of warden of Christ church, Amherst, and been a delegate to the Diocesan Synod. His moral, as well as legal, character is excellent.

## CHARLES BENT, M.D.,

*TRURO, N. S.*

CHARLES BENT is the oldest physician and surgeon in Truro, and among the well-known men in the county of Colchester, his professional visits having, at certain periods, been quite extensive. He comes from one of the oldest families that settled in this section of the country, his great-grandfather being one of the original grantees of lands in the county of Cumberland. Dr. Bent is a native of that county, dating his birth at Amherst, on the 10th of January, 1826, his father being John Bent, an agriculturist. His mother was Martha McLellan, a relative of Senator McLellan, and belonging to an old Londonderry, Ireland, family.

Our subject was educated at Sackville College, N. B., and the Pennsylvania University, one of the oldest medical institutions in the United States, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1847. After practising between five and six years in Cumberland County the Doctor removed to Truro, in 1853, and has here been in steady practice for twenty-eight years. He has always had a good run of business, a good reputation for skill, and has made a marked success of his profession.

Dr. Bent has been surgeon of a volunteer company, and a school trustee; is health officer and a coroner of the county, and also a town councillor, and in various other ways has made himself useful to the community. Although usually busy in his profession, the Doctor seems to have been willing to bear his share of the burdens of public office. He is a member of the Church of England and has held the office of vestryman, and, we believe, one or two others in the church. His character has always stood well. He is kind to the poor and has ridden many



